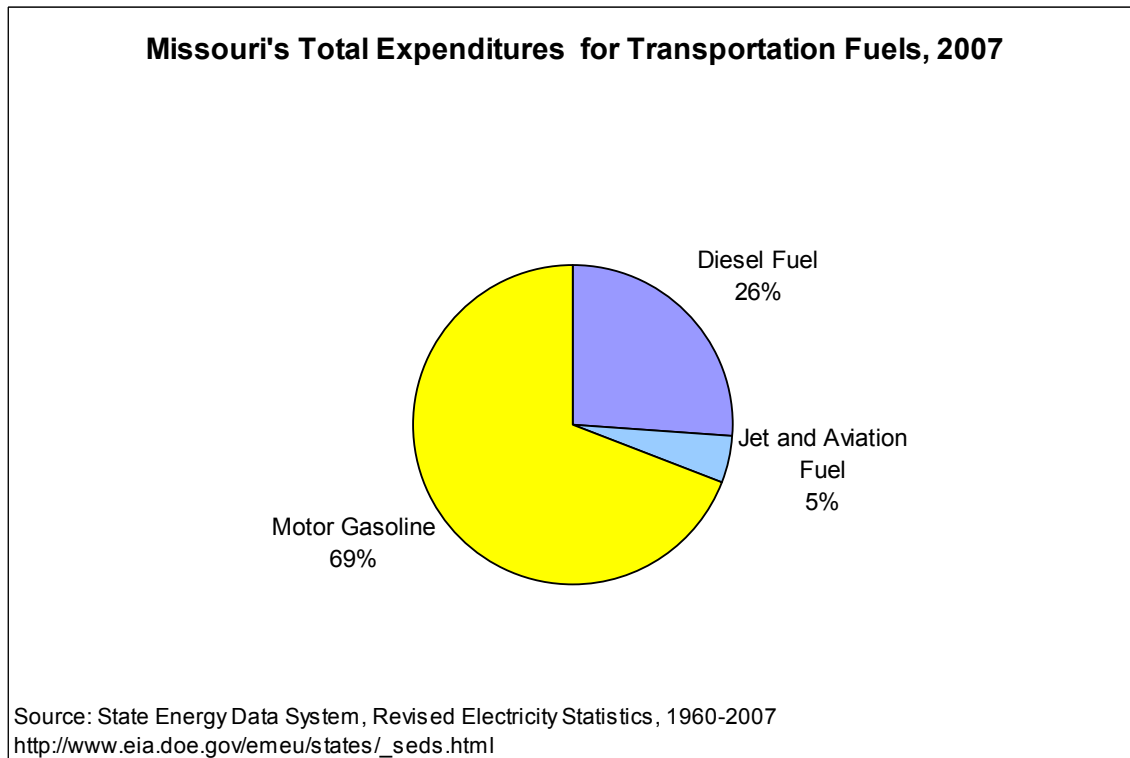




Missouri's Total Bill for Transportation Fuels at a Glance

Figure 1



Missouri's Total Expenditures for Transportation Fuels, 2007

Missouri's transportation sector relies almost exclusively on petroleum fuels. In 2007, Missouri expenditures for energy use in the transportation sector totaled about \$12.6 billion. About 99.9 percent of this total was spent for petroleum fuels, including about \$8.5 billion for motor gasoline and \$3.2 billion for diesel fuel..

Transportation is also the main end use for petroleum in Missouri and accounts for about 85 percent of the state's total expenditures for petroleum.

As the pie chart indicates, three fuels, gasoline, diesel and jet and aviation fuel, account for Missouri's transportation energy bill.

In 2007 Missouri ranked 15th among all states in expenditures for highway diesel fuel, 25th in expenditures for jet fuel and aviation fuel and 14th in expenditures for motor gasoline.

Per capita expenditures for gasoline for transportation in 2007 were \$1,444, about 14 percent higher than the national average of \$1,263.

Per capita expenditures for diesel fuel in 2007 were 2.08 percent lower than the national average. The level of expenditures reflects Missouri's central location with respect to national and regional trucking, barge and train routes. It should be recognized that these expenditures include sales to commercial transportation companies or independent truckers that are not necessarily based in Missouri.

Increases in Missouri's Total Expenditures for Transportation Fuels, 1990-2007

Figure 2

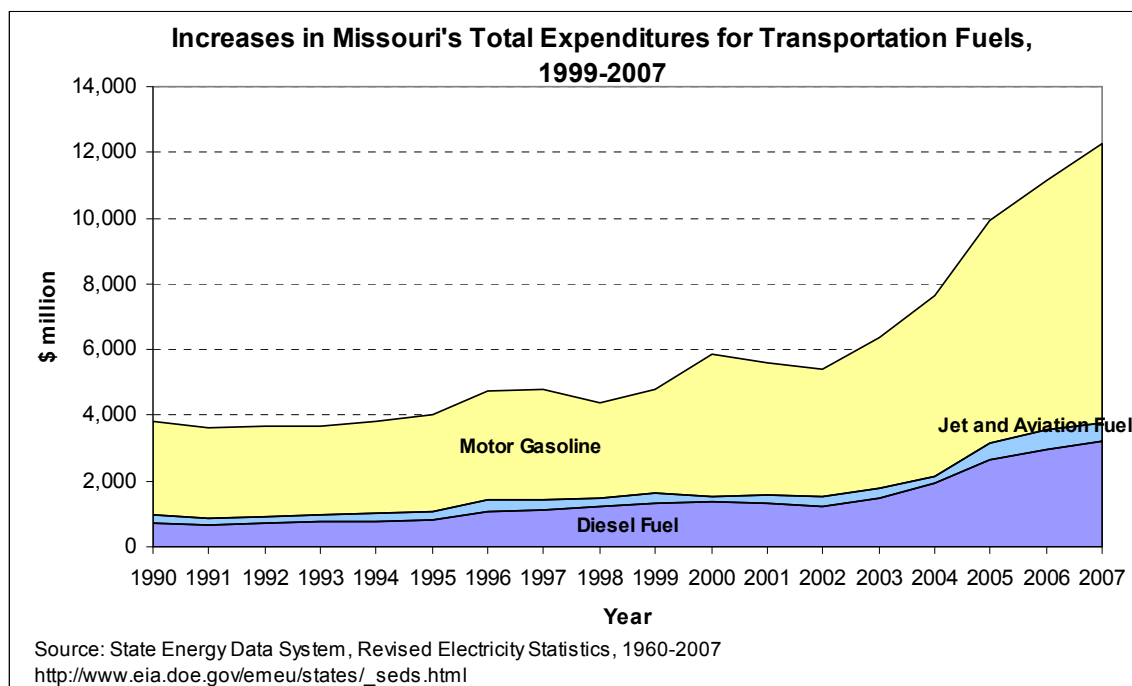
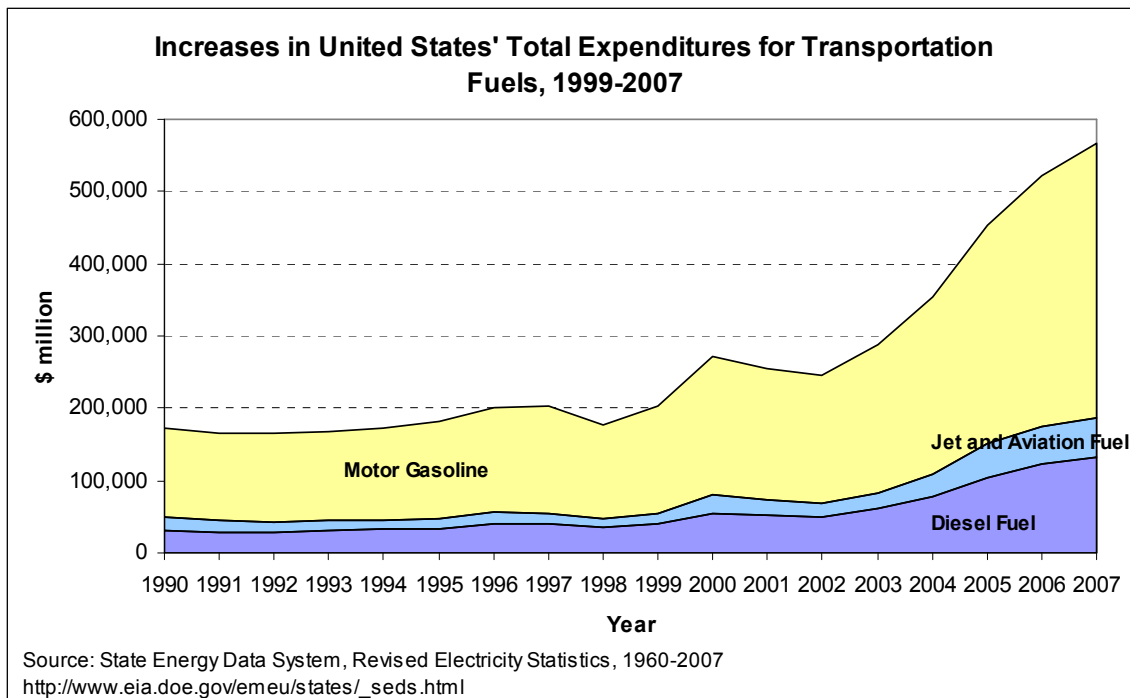


Figure 3



Transportation sector expenditures for these three fuels – gasoline, diesel and aviation and jet fuel-- increased at an average **compound annual growth rate** of about 7.6 percent between 1990 and 2007

Since 1990, consumption grew faster than expenditures. The price of transportation fuels rose by an average of .6.33 percent.

Gasoline expenditures in Missouri grew at an annual average rate of 7.3 percent between 1990 and 2007, increasing from about \$2.9 billion to \$8.5 billion over the period. This rate of growth was somewhat slower than the U.S. average. However, these differences were marginal. As the line charts illustrate, the general patterns of growth in gasoline consumption, price and revenue that occurred in Missouri over the period closely mirrored those that occurred in the U.S. as a whole.

Expenditures for the other major transportation fuels grew at a much faster pace, outstripping growth in the U.S. as a whole. Expenditures for diesel fuel increased in Missouri at an average annual rate of 6.6 percent, fourth fastest among the states. Expenditures for jet fuel in the state increased at an annual average rate of 3.8 percent while they decreased in the U.S. as a whole. As noted earlier, some of the expenditures included in the jet fuel and diesel data were not necessarily expenditures by Missourians even though they took place within Missouri's borders

Throughout the year, the Energy Center surveys a sample of gasoline and diesel retailers around the state and reports price information in bimonthly **Energy Bulletins**.